

THE MORNING TIMES has the best Sporting Page published in Washington. It has long fought the fight for true sport, as opposed to rascality and crookedness of every description.

The Times

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

THE MORNING TIMES gives all the news. It is supplied by the United Press and the Bennett Cable Service, supplemented by the Associated Press Service. The Morning Times leads in News.

VOL. 1. NO. 28.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895.

ONE CENT.

TO GO TO CHICKAMAUGA

Gen. Miles Issues Orders in Regard to the Dedication.

COL. POLAND IN COMMAND

Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery Ordered From Nearly All the Eastern Stations—Regimental Bands to Go—Model Camp to Be Erected on the Battlefield.

Gen. Miles, commanding the Department of the East, by direction of Secretary Lamont, has issued the following order in connection with the dedication of the Chickamauga battlefield as a national park on the 19th instant:

The entire camp will be under the command of Col. J. S. Poland, Seventeenth Infantry, who will at once proceed with his regimental adjutant and quartermaster to Chattanooga, Tenn., to select a site for the camp, conferring on arrival with Gen. J. S. Fullerton, president of the park commission.

The troops designated for this service are as follows: The regimental adjutant, band and four companies of the Sixth Infantry, from Fort Thomas, Kentucky, under command of the major of the regiment, Capt. R. J. Gibson, assistant surgeon; one acting hospital steward, and four hospital corps privates will be sent with these troops.

MANY BANDS ORDERED. The band and four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, under command of a senior captain. One acting hospital steward and three hospital corps privates will be sent from Columbus Barracks with these troops. The regimental adjutant and land of the Third Artillery, from Saint Francis Barracks, Florida.

The two batteries of the Third Artillery, now in camp at Fort McPherson, Georgia. One acting hospital steward and three hospital corps privates will be sent from Fort McPherson with these troops; also one hospital corps private from Fort Barrancas, now at Fort McPherson.

The two batteries of the Third Artillery at Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, under command of Maj. J. G. Ramsay, Third Artillery. Two hospital corps privates will be sent with these troops from Jackson Barracks. The commanding officer, Fort Columbus, will send one hospital steward and one hospital corps private to Chickamauga to report to the commanding officer for duty with the hospital detachment. The subsistence department will commute their rations, going and returning, in advance for two days, it being impracticable for them to carry rations in kind.

RATIONS AND EQUIPMENT. All men of the hospital corps will be selected by the respective post surgeons. The troops from each post will take with them the necessary tentage, camp equipment, full and dress uniforms, forty rounds per man blank ammunition for rifle, a small supply of small cartridges, and sufficient rations to include three days beyond the expected close of the camp. Ample signal equipments and stores will be taken by the troops from each post.

The chief quartermaster of the department will arrange for the necessary transportation and camp equipment for the command. That which is taken with the troops will be selected with care from the best on hand at the several posts. Maj. J. V. R. Hoff, surgeon, will proceed from Governor's Island, N. Y., and Capt. R. R. Ball, assistant surgeon, from Fort Adams, R. I., to Chickamauga, Tenn., and report to the commanding officer of the camp for duty.

CHOCTAW CAMPAIGN OPENED.

Thousands of Indians Attend the Big Mass-Meeting at Atoka.

Atoka, I. T., Sept. 5.—By sunrise yesterday morning the full-blood Choctaws could be seen approaching Atoka from every direction, and by 12 o'clock there were fully 3,000 Indians gathered for positions near the speaker's stand. Speeches favoring allotment were made by Hon. E. N. Wright, member-elect to the Choctaw Legislature; Judge Durrant, R. S. Allen, and Dr. Harris, all recognized leaders in the nation.

They endeavored to impress upon the Indians that the interests of the citizens of every nation demanded an immediate change in form of land tenure, and the United States, through the Dawes commission, was eager to assist them in an equitable distribution of their lands and government funds.

Capt. A. S. McKennon, of the Dawes commission, followed. The meeting was the most enthusiastic ever held in the Indian Territory.

NEW NIBBLIST SCARE.

Summer Palace Park Closed and Czar's Every Step Guarded.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—The Loka Lanzeiger learns from St. Petersburg that the Nibblist were prevailing in the Russian capital has become very intense, and the measures taken to protect the Emperor and other members of the imperial family suggest a return of the days marking the worst period of the reign of Alexander III.

The Summer Palace Park is closed, and the Czar is guarded at his every step. It is reported that the Czarina, whose delicate condition has reached an advanced stage, is suffering greatly from the nervous strain which this state of affairs imposes upon her.

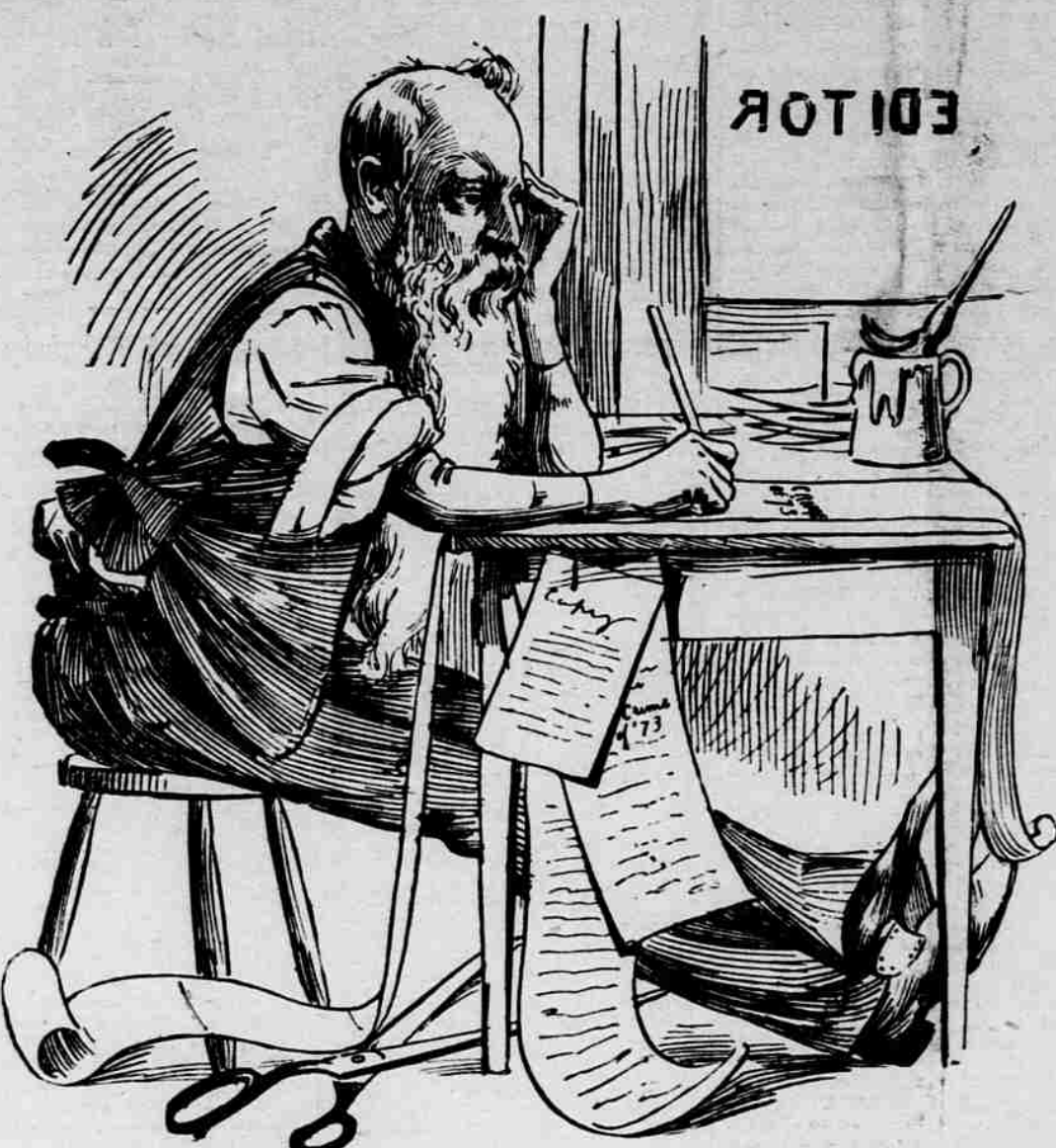
ANOTHER LITTLE FIGHT.

Cubans Shoot Sharply and Are This Time Victorious.

Havana, Sept. 5.—Gen. Gasco, started on August 25 for Manzanillo for Canto El Embarradero, with three tugs towing eight barges loaded with provisions. On his way up the Canto River on August 27 the boats were fired upon by rebels on the river banks, killing two passengers bound for Bayamo and wounding five others. The escort on board the boats returned the fire with such effect that the rebels withdrew from the shore. The loss of the insurgents is not known.

At Campeche, on August 31, a band of rebels attacked a small force of troops stationed there. The troops made a sally from their position, but were overwhelmed by the superior number of the rebels, and after a stubborn fight were obliged to retreat, with a loss of ten killed and five wounded. Later reinforcements arrived from Manzanillo to strengthen the Spanish position.

SENATOR-EDITOR STEWART.



"The Pen is Mightier than Talk." (x)—His Motto.

ALLIANCE OF REPUBLICS

Details of the Union of Three Central American Powers.

ALL LOOK TO UNCLE SAM

This Government Will Be the Arbitrator in Disputes and Foreign Complications—Joint Diet Will Be the Supreme Governing Power—Will Aid the Nicaragua Canal Project.

The details of the briefly mentioned triple compact between Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, to establish permanent peace in Central America, have just reached here. Guatemala and Costa Rica have not yet joined in it, but they have not officially declined to do so.

The treaty will give greater force and character to the Nicaragua Canal project through the United States, and indicates plainly that Uncle Sam will be the arbitrator in future disputes.

The compact in substance is that the three republics shall hereafter form one political entity under the name of "Republica Mayor de Centro America" (the Greater Republic of Central America), this name to be in force until Guatemala and Costa Rica voluntarily accept the present agreement, in which event it will be styled "the Republic of Central America."

ITS INTERNAL EFFECT.

This treaty does not affect the internal affairs of the republics. There will be a Diet to carry out the greater republic's affairs, composed of one deputy from each legislature and one member from each republic, to serve three years, the majority vote to rule. In the event of negotiations with other governments one of the number will be selected to act for the Diet. It will also name the diplomatic and consular representatives. The Diet will sit one year successively in each of the capitals, the order of meeting to be designated by lot.

DIET IS SUPREME.

Article 6 says that all questions in abeyance, or which may arise in the future between these republics and any other nation shall be discussed by the Diet according to the data and instructions furnished by the government interested.

Article 7 holds that "in case it be impossible for the Diet to arrange in a friendly manner the question in abeyance or to have the same submitted to arbitration, it shall notify all the governments, so that, agreeable to the resolution of the majority, it may accept or declare war, according to circumstances."

The most important paragraph in article 8 says that in the event of an arbitrator being needed to arbitration, it shall notify all the governments, so that, agreeable to the resolution of the majority, it may accept or declare war, according to circumstances.

Winthrop Mines Resume With a Full Complement of Men.

Ishpeming, Mich., Sept. 5.—Last night was a quiet one in camp and about the mine. This morning the Winthrop mine resumes with a full complement of men.

They have been promised a raise of ten per cent. on December 15 next. The Winthrop has its own stores and the bulk of the labor is paid in store orders.

The steam shovels are all working at the Ishpeming mines and at the Buffalo mine, Negaunee. The Cambria mine people expect to start a shovel to-morrow.

More Chinese Convictions.

Shanghai, Sept. 5.—The inquiry into the recent outrages at Kueiching is proceeding to the satisfaction of the British and American consuls, who are receiving the facilities they demanded in their connection with the examination. Several additional convictions of importance have been secured, including some of the ringleaders in the attacks upon the missions.

GENERAL STRIKE IS FEARED

Standard Company Makes a Wholesale Discharge in Indiana.

Helpers and Machinists Let Out With No Apparent Cause—Chicago Indons Will Take Action.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—A telegram from Whitcomb, Ind., says: Considerable excitement was occasioned on the streets here last night when it was learned that the Standard Oil Company had discharged its entire force of machinists and helpers, numbering over 100 men.

No cause was assigned. Indications point to a general strike among the trades unions working in the work if a satisfactory settlement cannot be reached peacefully. The machinists are all members of Chicago unions, and it is expected they will take some action. In the event of a general strike about 1,800 men will be involved.

DEATH OF A NOTABLE MAN

George S. Parker, Best Known of Washington's Former Gamblers.

He Conducted the Congressional Club, Where Men of More Than National Fame Staked Fortunes on Cards.

George S. Parker died at his home, No. 1411 Tenth street northwest, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, after a short illness.

George S. Parker was born in this city about sixty-five years ago, and has resided here almost continuously ever since. He was a well-known man about town. For a number of years he conducted a restaurant at the corner of Fourteenth and Pennsylvania avenue known as the Congressional Club, but when the edict of the District authorities went forth breaking up gambling he was forced to abandon his headquarters.

But during its palmy days the Congressional Club and its chief spirit were among the sights of Washington. It was one of the old-time places, and many a man whose name is now a household word in the carpeted floors and dropped his gold to the tickle of good.

Parker was exclusive. Not every one could gain access to his place, and the company which gathered there was as a rule select. Faro, poker—in fact, almost every game any one wanted to play—was available, and big stakes have been laid on the turn of a card in that old brick building.

Nowadays, when heavy games are spoken of, some one is sure to recall "one night at Parker's" when a fortune was won or lost.

Parker himself was extremely popular. He was kindhearted and generous, as many men now in Washington can testify. The class of sports to which he belonged flourished poorly now. He was one of the best examples of his fraternity.

Of late years he had given his time and attention to mercantile life, and conducted a note brokerage business at No. 1426 New York avenue northwest. His losses financially had been quite heavy, and his friends think that the worry and trouble they occasioned him went a long way toward hastening his death.

PLOTS AGAINST HAWAII

Filibusters Are Being Recruited in Chicago to Restore Lil.

UNEARTHED BY CONSUL JOB

Ex-Confederate Army Officer Said to Have Been Engaged as Commandant—Formation of a Band Also Said to Be Accomplished in San Francisco.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Consul Job, of Hawaii, has discovered a plot to overthrow the republic and either restore Liliuokalani to the throne or set up a new government.

Filibusters are being recruited in Chicago for this purpose. A private detective agency is said to be tracing the leaders of the movement, and at the first attempt on their part to make a hostile demonstration they will be arrested.

Since his appointment as consul for Hawaii, Mr. Job has been sounding public opinion as to its feeling toward the struggling republic.

ALREADY ORGANIZED.

In connection with some colonization schemes which the republic proposes to set afloat in Chicago and other American cities at an early date, and discovered that men of some prominence in Chicago and elsewhere had already inaugurated a plan to organize here a body of men to go to Hawaii and overthrow the present government.

They were to be recruited in Chicago, shipped to various points on the Pacific coast, gradually gathered into one or two large vessels, armed and sail set for Hawaii.

The recruiting has gone so far that an ex-Confederate army officer has been offered a commission in the army to be formed.

WILDER IS ACTIVE. Dispatches from San Francisco indicate that the formation of the army in Chicago has already been heard there, and Charles F. Wilder, Hawaiian consul, will keep a close lookout for filibusters who may attempt to embark from that port.

The prompt action of Consul Job may squelch the thing without the attention of this Government being called to it. Other advice than those of Consul Job are to the effect that Hawaii is on the eve of a revolution. It is predicted that if annexation does not occur there may be an uprising.

HOLMES' POOR CHANCE.

Escaping Philadelphia and Indiana, He Will Be Brought to Toronto.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—The local authorities have been notified that H. E. Holmes, the multi-murderer, will be placed on trial at Philadelphia shortly for the murder of Benjamin F. Peters, father of the two little girls whom Holmes is alleged to have murdered in a St. Vincent street cottage in this city.

In the event of a failure to convict Holmes in Philadelphia he will be handed over to the Indianapolis authorities, and will only be brought to Canada after all attempts to convict him in the United States of a capital offense have proved abortive.

PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

Postoffice Robber Allen Declares He Is Not the Man.

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 5.—Although Allen who was arrested here yesterday, denies that he is one of the Springfield postoffice robbers, comparison with a photograph sent out by Inspector Wheeler, at Washington, shows conclusively that he is one of the men wanted.

He had a roll of green goods circulars in his pockets when arrested. He says he never was in New York, except when he passed through it coming from England. He will have an examination before a United States Commissioner Saturday.

DRAWING IN THE MESSES

Prosecution Forges Another Link in the Durrant Evidence.

DENIAL OF WITNESS WOLF

He Declares the Reported Conversation Between Himself and the Prisoner Is a Fabrication—Dr. Cheney's Notebook Grows More Important as the Affair Progresses.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—The second day of the trial of W. H. Durrant for the murder of Blanche Lamont even attracted a larger crowd than the first. The number of people who are willing to stand in a big crowd for hours at a time just to catch a glimpse of Durrant, the little, mild-faced, boyish-looking individual accused of two fiendish murders, is surprising even to one accustomed to such things.

Durrant was the recipient of a postal card from Yreka, the little city in this State where four murderers were lynched a few days ago, advising him to get a change of venue as the citizens of Yreka would get him a jury and give him a fair and speedy trial. The way they try people in Yreka is too well known, so it is hardly probable that this suggestion will be accepted.

In reference to the story printed here yesterday to the effect that Durrant had told Clarence Wolf, an intimate friend, of his intention to ruin Blanche Lamont and assuming that the conversation furnished a possible motive for the crime, the Chronicle this morning prints the following statement:

NOT DURRANT'S FRIEND.

"I don't see," said Wolf, "how such a story originated. I am at a loss to know where it came from. No one line of the article is true, not a line. I am not and never have been an intimate friend of Theodore Durrant. I have known him a long time, but I was not in any way intimate with him. We were friendly enough, but seldom met. I rarely had any conversation with him unless we met at some kind of church gathering. I know nothing against Durrant."

Durrant was in no way exercised over the publication, declaring there was no foundation for it.

"It is utterly untrue," said he, "that I ever spoke in a malicious or slighting way about Blanche Lamont to Clarence Wolf."

The prosecution claim to have forged another link in the terrible chain which day by day more closely fastens guilt upon the young medical student. The police claim to have found a new witness who will give the strongest proof that Durrant did not attend the lecture delivered by Dr. Cheney on the afternoon of April 3, at the Cooper Medical Institute.

DR. CHENEY'S NOTE BOOK.

For months an effort has been made to overcome the testimony of Dr. Cheney's record. It has been an obstacle to all absolute proof. It has stood in the way of convincing demonstration. Several days after Durrant had been arrested and stood accused of the horrible crime.

He was trying to establish a proof that he was at the lecture, when several people would swear that they saw him elsewhere. He knew that student at a student that his note book was a model in the class and he sent for his friend to ask him for his notes.

FAIR'S STOLEN WILL.

Detective Curtin Knows the Man Who Stole It.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 5.—Under date of July 9 a dispatch was sent from this city regarding the stolen will of the late ex-senator John B. Fair, in which it was asserted that the Examiner published the flat statement that the will was in Detective John Curtin's possession, and that he was the man who stole it from the clerk's office on January 28 last. The real facts of the case are as follows:

Mr. Curtin was approached on or about July 1, by a man who stated he was informed that the stolen will was in existence, and that it would be surrendered to the proper parties for a consideration of \$5,000. This information was immediately reported by Detective Curtin to the attorneys in the case and also to Captain of Detectives Lee.

BLUE AND GRAY DAY.

Invitation to Union Veterans to Meet Confederates.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 5.—The following was issued from the national headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic this morning:

"The commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic is in receipt of an invitation to the comrades of the organization to be present at the Cotton States' International Exposition at Atlanta on 'Blue and Gray Day,' September 21.

This invitation comes too late to promulgate from headquarters, but the commander-in-chief is anxious that the comrades should know that they are invited to be present to mingle with those who were gray from 1861 to 1865, and be trusts that a large number of veterans will be present.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

Queen's Letter Read and Both Houses Formally Dismissed.

London, Sept. 5.—Parliament was prorogued to-day until November 15. At 2:15 p. m. the members of the House of Commons in a body, headed by the speaker, proceeded to the House of Lords, where they heard the Queen's speech, formally proroguing the respective houses.

The commoners then returned to their own chamber, where the session was closed with the customary handshakings and expressions of good wishes.

Detective Goss Wrong.

York, Pa., Sept. 5.—Charles Still, a constable and detective of this city for ten years, was this morning found guilty in court of administering stupefying drugs with criminal intent and robbery. The evidence showed that Still administered a dose of chloroform to Herbert J. Stough, with whom he had been drinking, and robbed him of \$350.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



CAPT. SUMNER, Who yesterday pleaded guilty to charges of negligence and incompetence in connection with the improper docking of the cruiser Columbia.



JAPAN'S HEIR APPARENT, Whose illness has reached a critical stage.

SUMNER'S COURT MARTIAL

Evidence of Carelessness in Putting Cruiser Columbia in Dry Dock.

Nothing Done to Relieve the Strain During Three Days When She Was Badly Placed on the Stocks.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The court-martial of Capt. George W. Sumner, of the United States cruiser Columbia, who is charged with neglect of duty, resumed its sitting at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 10 o'clock this morning.

The prosecution presented testimony yesterday to prove that Capt. Sumner allowed the Columbia to be dry docked without sufficiently examining the dry dock at Southampton, which caused the Columbia to sustain serious injuries.

Lieut. J. M. Helm, of the Columbia, was the first witness this morning. He said he had examined the dry dock and had thought it was unsafe.

"Was the docking good or bad in your opinion?" asked Lieut. Draper.

"I should say it was very bad," replied Lieut. Helm.

Chief Engineer Harris, of the Columbia, the next witness called, testified that he discovered several injuries to the ship on the day she was docked, and had reported them to Capt. Sumner.

"Was anything done to relieve this strain during the three days the Columbia was in dry dock?" continued Lieut. Draper.

"No, sir; nothing was done," replied the witness.

Assistant Naval Constructor Horatio G. Gilmore, who had examined the Columbia when she was recently dry docked at the Brooklyn navy yard, was the next witness. He testified that the repairs made to the hull of the Columbia cost \$2,500.

He said that it was necessary to replace several stanchions, but that he believed the damages were of a local character. He added that it was the custom in English dry docks to use fewer blocks and supports than in American dry docks.

Lieut. William H. Driggs, navigator of the Columbia, next testified that the Columbia was in an unsafe position in the Southampton dry dock and that she might have been relieved if the dock had been flooded as soon as the damage was discovered. He repeated in substance the same testimony which he gave last week before the court of inquiry.

CALLED ON EUGENE DEBS.

Keir Hardie and His Friends Visit Him in Jail.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Keir Hardie, the English Socialist, with his traveling companions, Private Secretary Smith, Oscar Noel and Thomas Morgan, were guests of Eugene V. Debs for a few hours at the McHenry County Jail yesterday.

They arrived on a morning train, and were immediately admitted. After a short stay they took dinner at a hotel and returned to the jail, where they indulged in a few hours of exchange of experiences in labor matters in Europe and America.

Mr. Debs provided them with a carriage, and they were given a drive through the country, where Mr. Hardie picked a couple of calves, some corn to take to England as a memento. They then returned to Chicago.

YOUNG DUKE OF YORK.

Not the Imbecile He Has Been Reported to Be.

London, Sept. 5.—The Lancet, the leading medical journal of Great Britain, in an article taking notice of rumors which have been circulated through the American press that the young son and heir of the Duke of York is dead and dumb, says:

"He is a fine child, notably intelligent for his age, and already repeats a number of words."

SPANISH PAPER SAYS IT.

Reported Defeat of Cuban Insurgents Under Tejada.

Madrid, Sept. 5.—The Imparcial's dispatch from Havana says that Gen. Linera, at the head of 1,500 government troops, fought a battle on Saturday with a force of rebels under Tejada near Ramon y Cajal, in which the insurgents were defeated.

The insurgents, who were trying to intercept Spanish convoys, were dispersed with a loss of seven killed and many wounded.

Sugar Bounty Decision.

Comptroller Bowler's decision on the sugar bounty will be given out at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The decision is believed to be adverse to the claimants of the bounty.

Epidemic of Diphtheria.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 5.—The State board of health has been notified of the appearance of fifty new cases of diphtheria in Hamilton County, and instructions for its treatment were sent by Secretary Scott.

MUST UNTIE HER PURSE

More Claims Against Spain to be Vigorously Pushed.

AGGREGATE A LARGE SUM

Mora Case Has Decided the State Department to Revive Others of a Similar Character—Many Americans Who Suffered Losses in Cuba Will Be Reimbursed.

When the Spanish authorities, on the 16th of this present month, shall have transferred to the United States \$1,500,000 in full settlement of the Mora claim, prompt diplomatic attention will be given to other outstanding indebtedness of a similar character.

The fact that Spain has temporized for more than seven years in the period elapsing between the arrangement of a basis for adjudication and the actual liquidation of the debt causes the State Department officials to look with disfavor upon a policy of procrastination in matters still pending.

In order to collect the Mora claim it was found necessary by Secretary Olney to forward an ultimatum, phrased in no uncertain language, to Minister de Loma, declaring that in the event of further unnecessary delay on the part of Spain, the United States would take other steps to protect its citizens.

MUST OPEN HER PURSE. When Spain shall have counted out a million and a half of dollars for the benefit of Antonio Maximo Mora, it is said that prompt and equally effective steps will be taken to secure the collection of other claims, which were several years ago mutually examined and pronounced genuine.

In 1886 a commission consisting of one representative from each country, met in this city and heard evidence concerning the claims of eleven American citizens against Spain for the destruction of property in Cuba. The testimony in some of the cases was at that time imperfect and insufficient, and as a result five were reported favorably and six adversely.

The former included the claims of De Leon, Simone, Costello, Agromonte and Foster. The latter were Martinez, Izquierdo, Rojas, Delgado, Battle and Lopez. The sum awarded those claims favorably reported aggregated \$328,392.

The Spanish Government failed to take any action relative to the findings of the commission, and when Secretary Gresham, on February 14, 1894, sent his letter in regard to the Mora claim he transmitted to Madrid the draft of another convention for the determination of these claims.

This proposed draft, which included three should be appointed, one by the President, one by the Queen, and the third chosen by the majority. The reasons should be held in Washington, and it was stipulated that no claim should be referred consideration because of the refusal of the United States to pay interest on the East Florida claim.

CHANCE FOR A COMPROMISE. As a substitute for one of the clauses the suggestion was advanced that Spain would agree to pay the \$328,392 represented by the six claims favorably endorsed by the commission of 1886 the United States would agree to abandon and not again press for settlement the claims of Agromonte, Foster, Costello, Simone and de Leon.

Up to this time Spain has given no intimation of accepting the proposition for a convention. Meanwhile additional and conclusive evidence has been discovered in the Agromonte and other cases, which it was impossible to produce before the commission, and the attorneys in Washington now for the claims now feel convinced that before another commission they will, without difficulty, be able to establish the justice of their claim.

It is stated on high authority that should Spain now accept the offer to pay \$328,392 as settlement in full the United States would decline to receive it.

WILL BE PRESSED.

A large mass of testimony has been secured, some of which has not yet been translated from the Spanish.

It is considered a practical certainty that the State Department will, after September 16, take up with Spain the necessity for holding a convention to adjudicate the Agromonte and other claims, and that the matter will so forcibly be laid before the Spanish authorities as to expedite a speedy agreement.

In the event of a refusal to join in such convention it is believed that the State Department officials will take whatever steps may be necessary to collect the indebtedness. The question of being American citizens cannot be raised against these gentlemen, as was the case with Mr. Mora.

Good Times Corner.

Bloomington, Ill., Sept. 5.—The Chicago and Alton shops in this city began operations yesterday upon a nine-hour schedule. The shops had not run on full time for more than two years and the employees are highly elated over the resumption. Every car and locomotive will be in demand for moving the immense crops, and it is necessary to provide a complete equipment, passengers and freight, for the new Peoria extension, which opens October 1.